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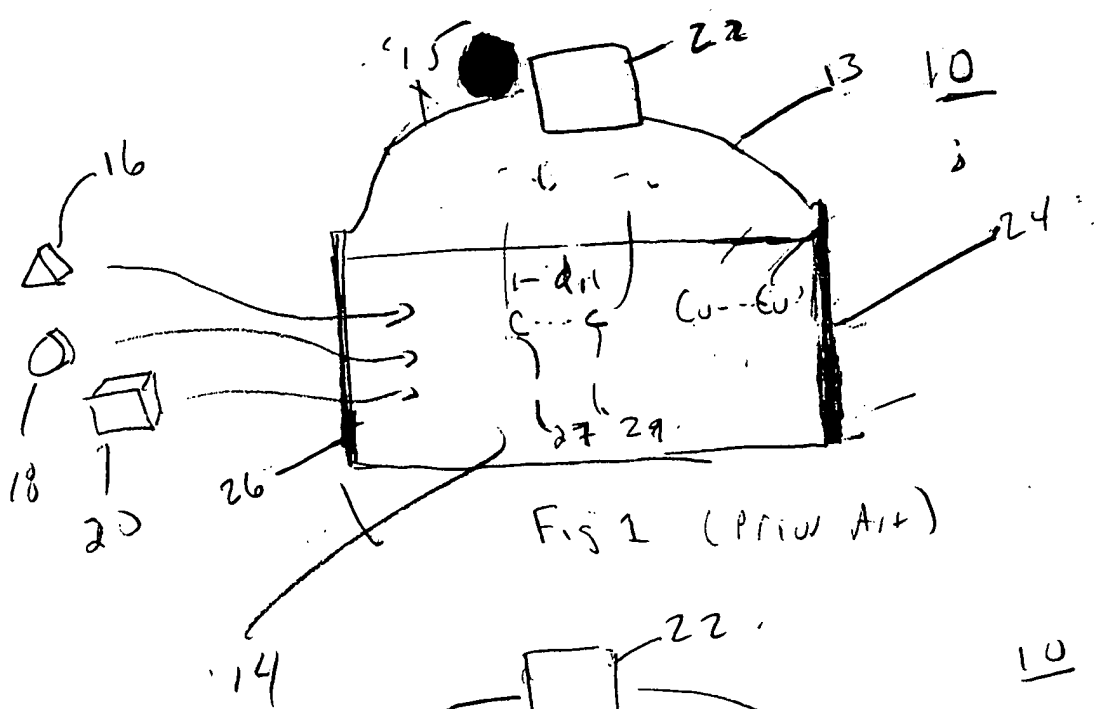


Fig 1 (Prior Art)

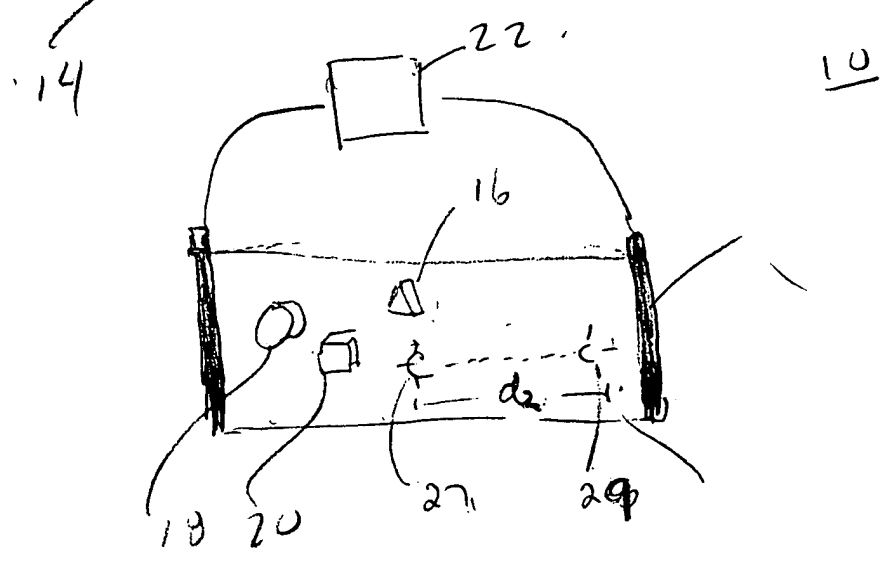


Fig 2 (Prior Art)

05954655-091801

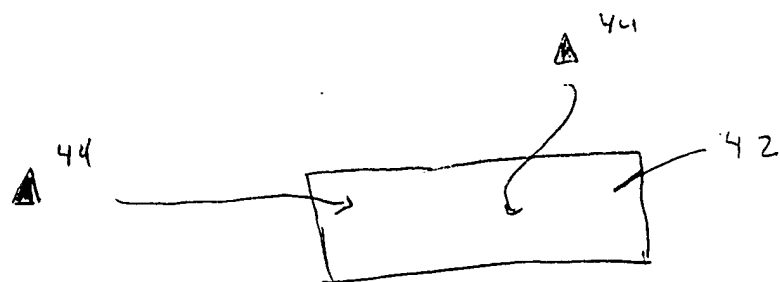


FIG 3A (PRIOR ART)

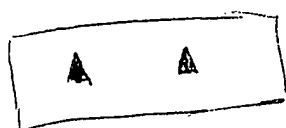


FIG 3B (PRIOR ART)

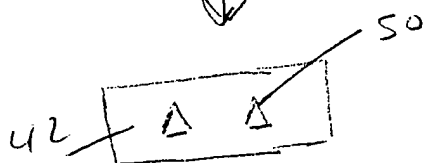


FIG 3C (PRIOR ART)

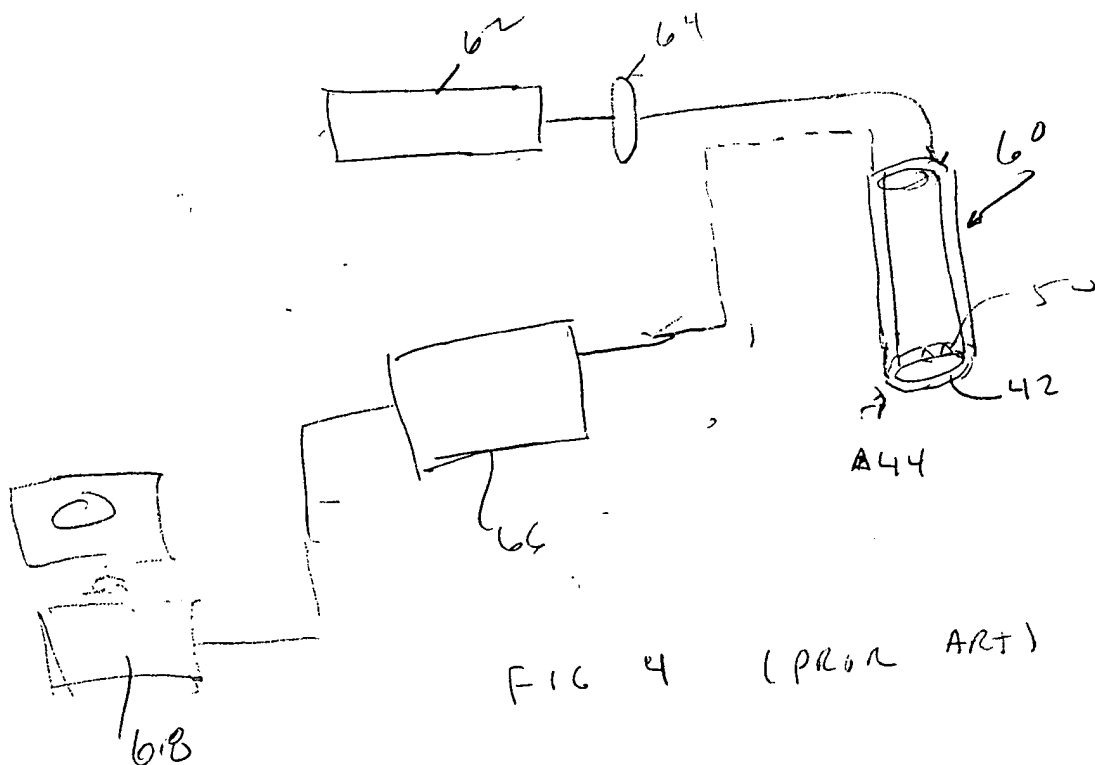


FIG 4 (PRIOR ART)

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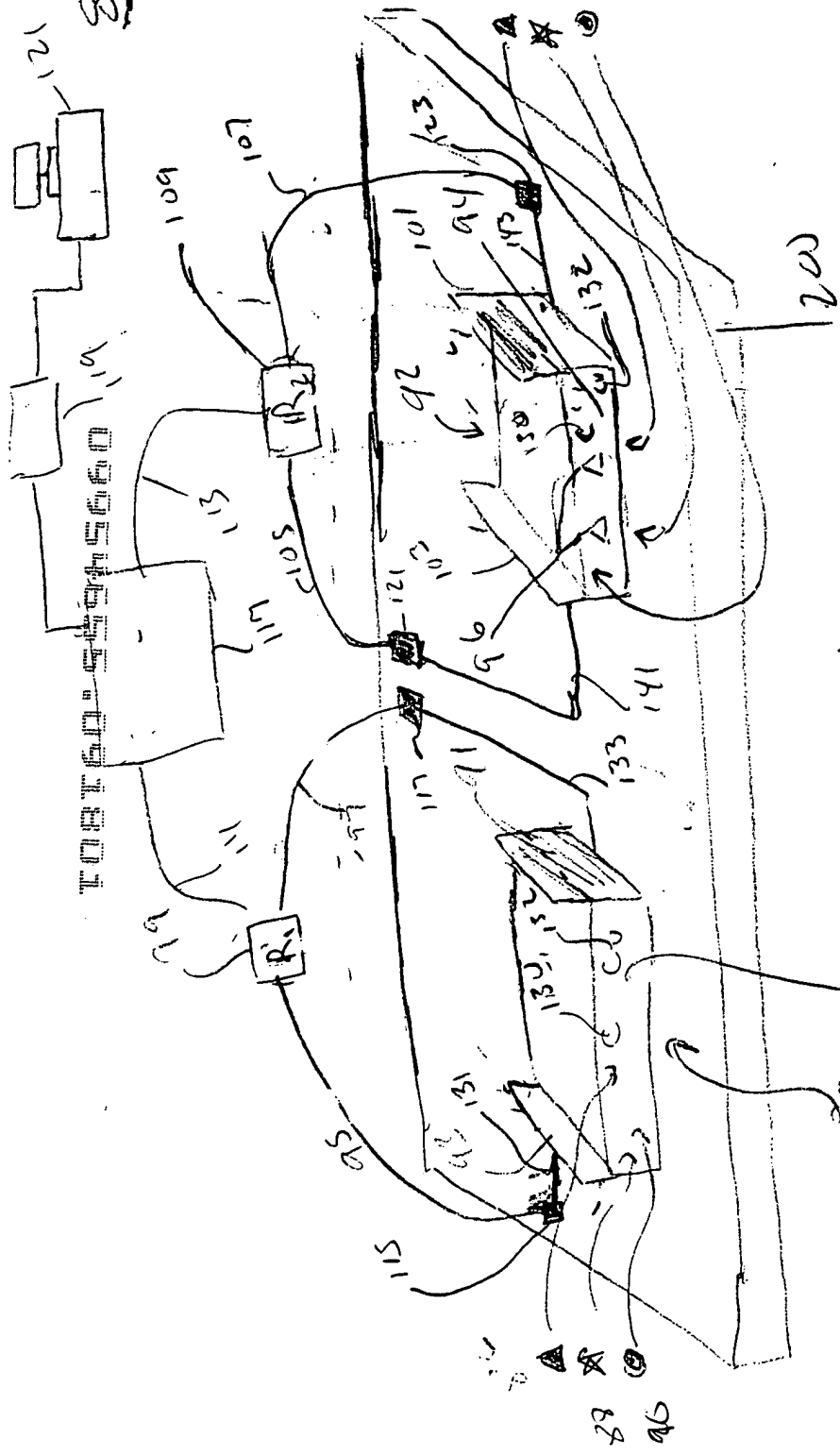


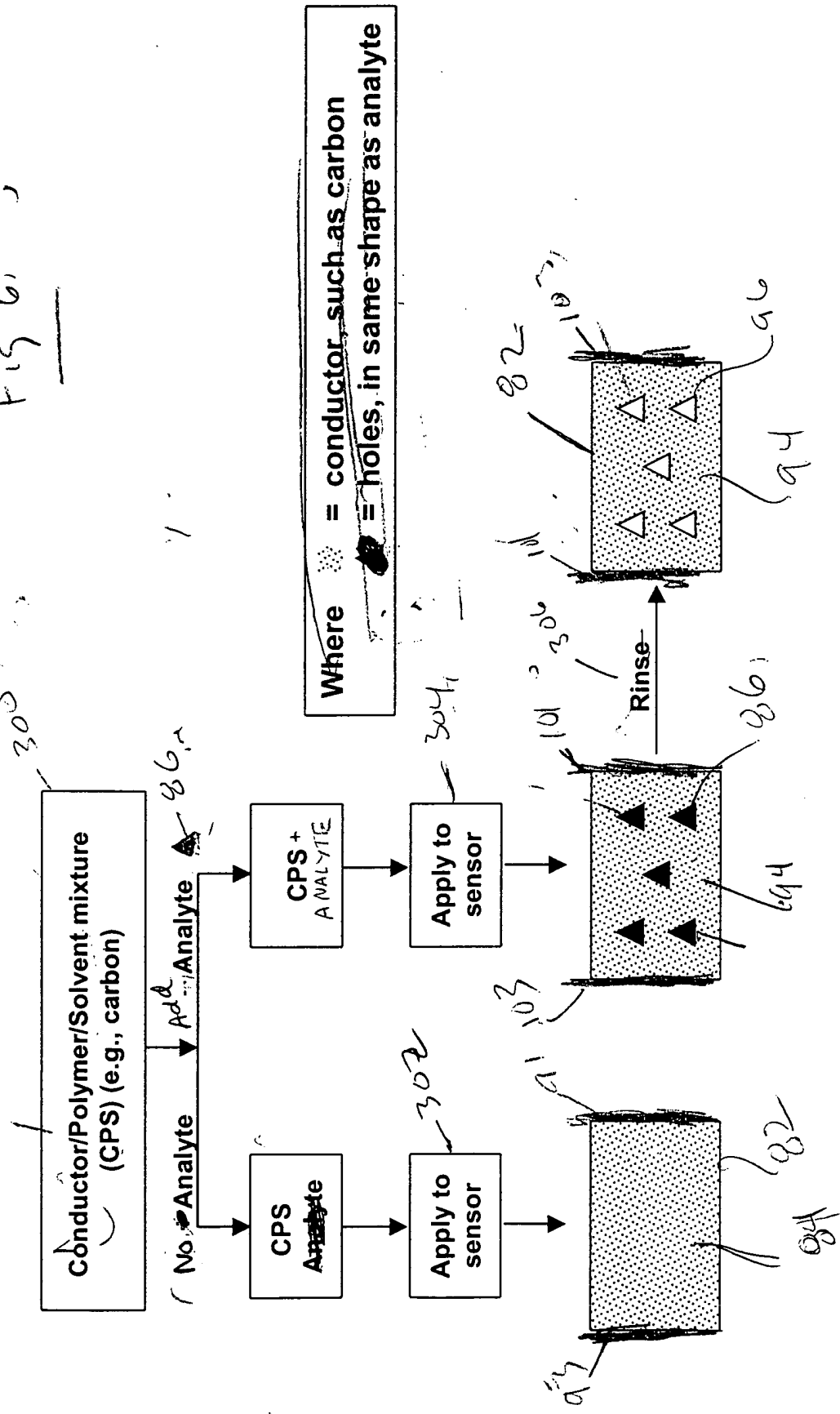
Fig 5

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FIG. 60" 594560

Flowchart for Molecular Recognition Paired Sensors Fabrication

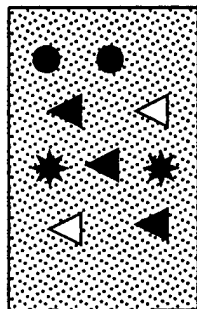
Fig 60



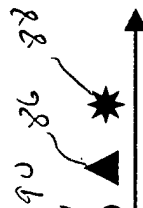
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Resistive Detection Exposure of Molecular Recognition Paired Sensors

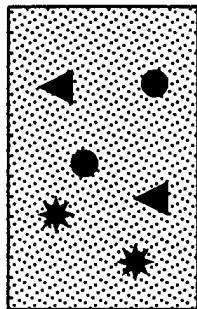
1) Add mixture (gas or liquid) containing analyte plus interferences to resistance detector



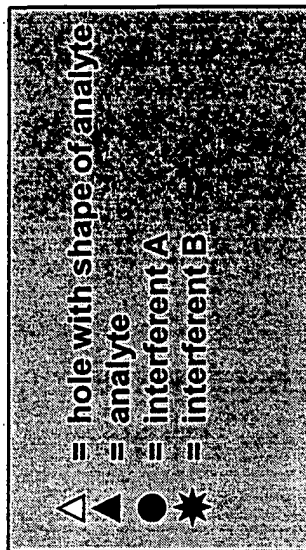
Resistance = R1



Resistance = R3



Resistance = R4



2) Measure R1, R2, R3, R4. At low concentrations of analyte of interest Δ analyte is absorbed into cavities and does not contribute to resistance. Resistance only increases if there are no cavities, and this absorbed chemical leads to resistance increase. See sheet of equations.

3) Calculate $R\Delta$ resistance change due to analyte of interest from R1, R2, R3, R4

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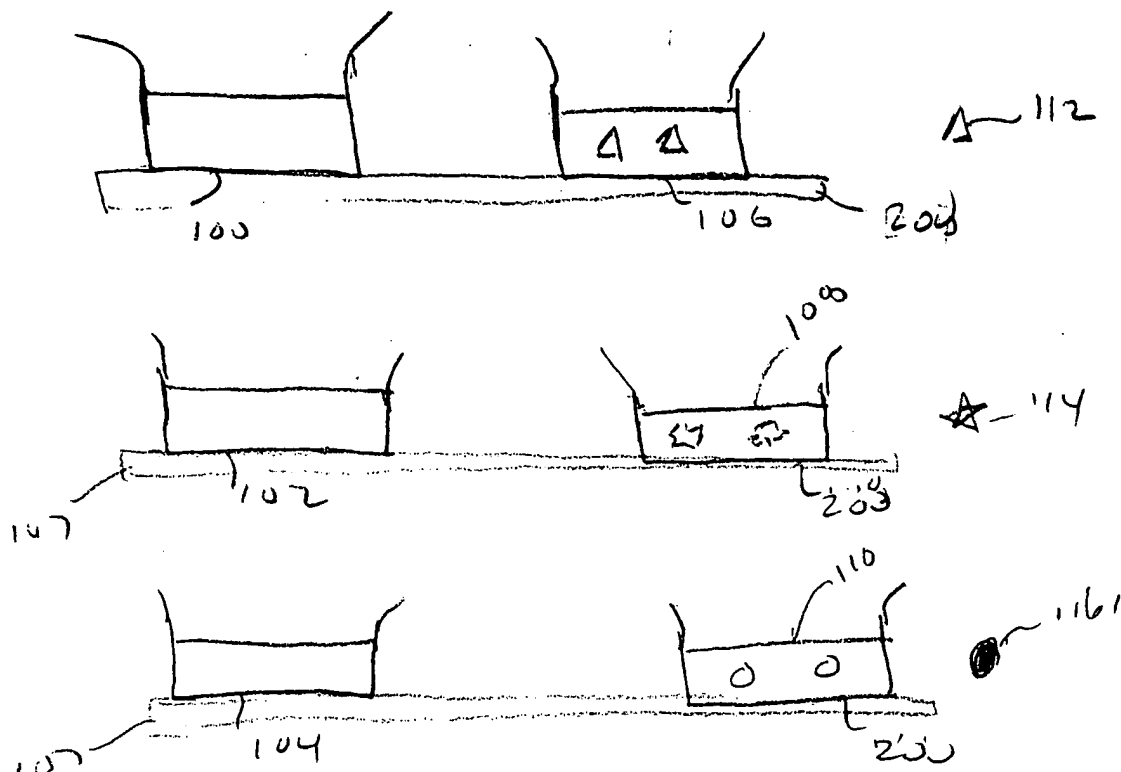


Fig. 8

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Resistive Network for Exposure of Molecular Recognition Sensors

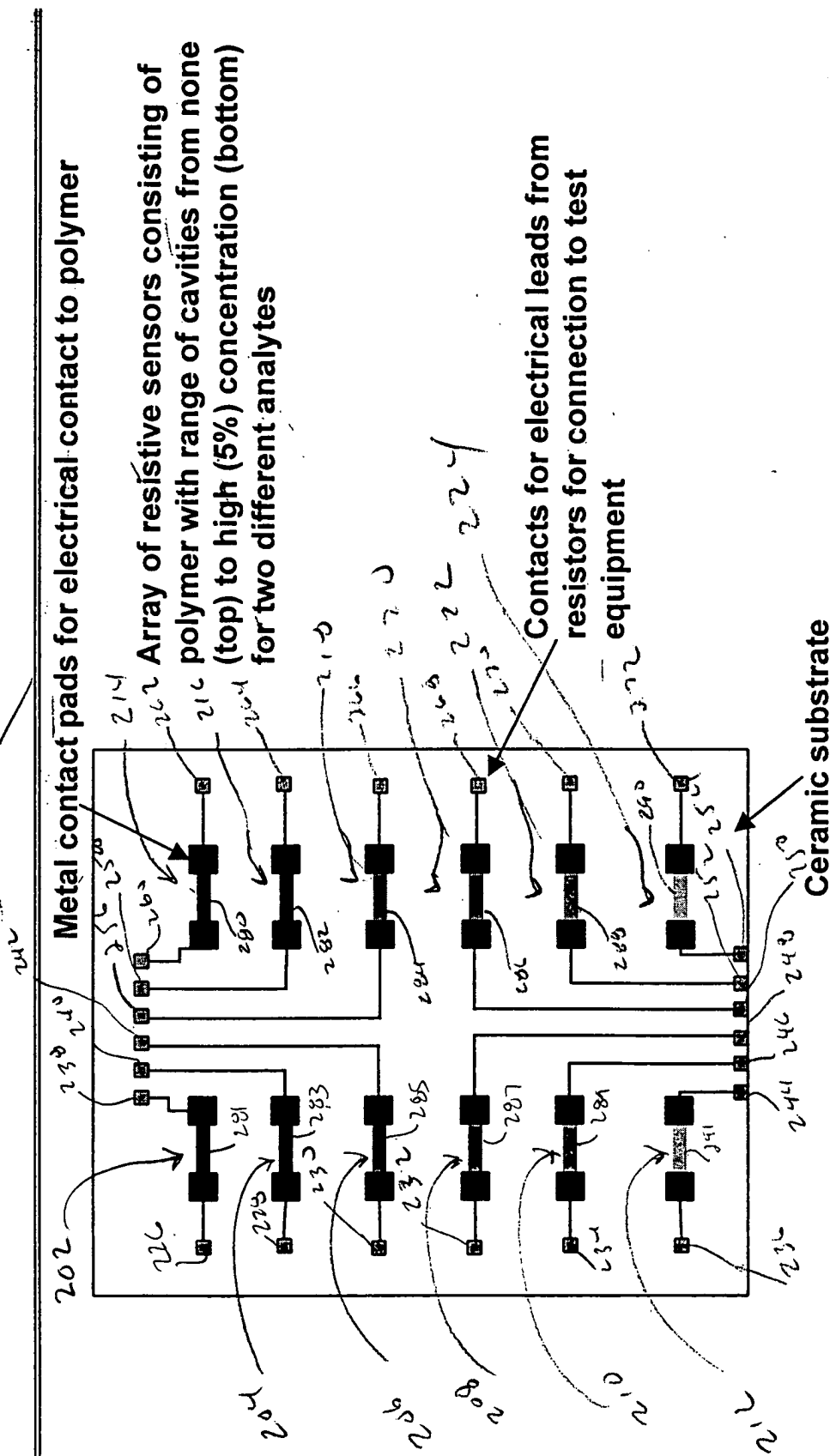


Fig. 19

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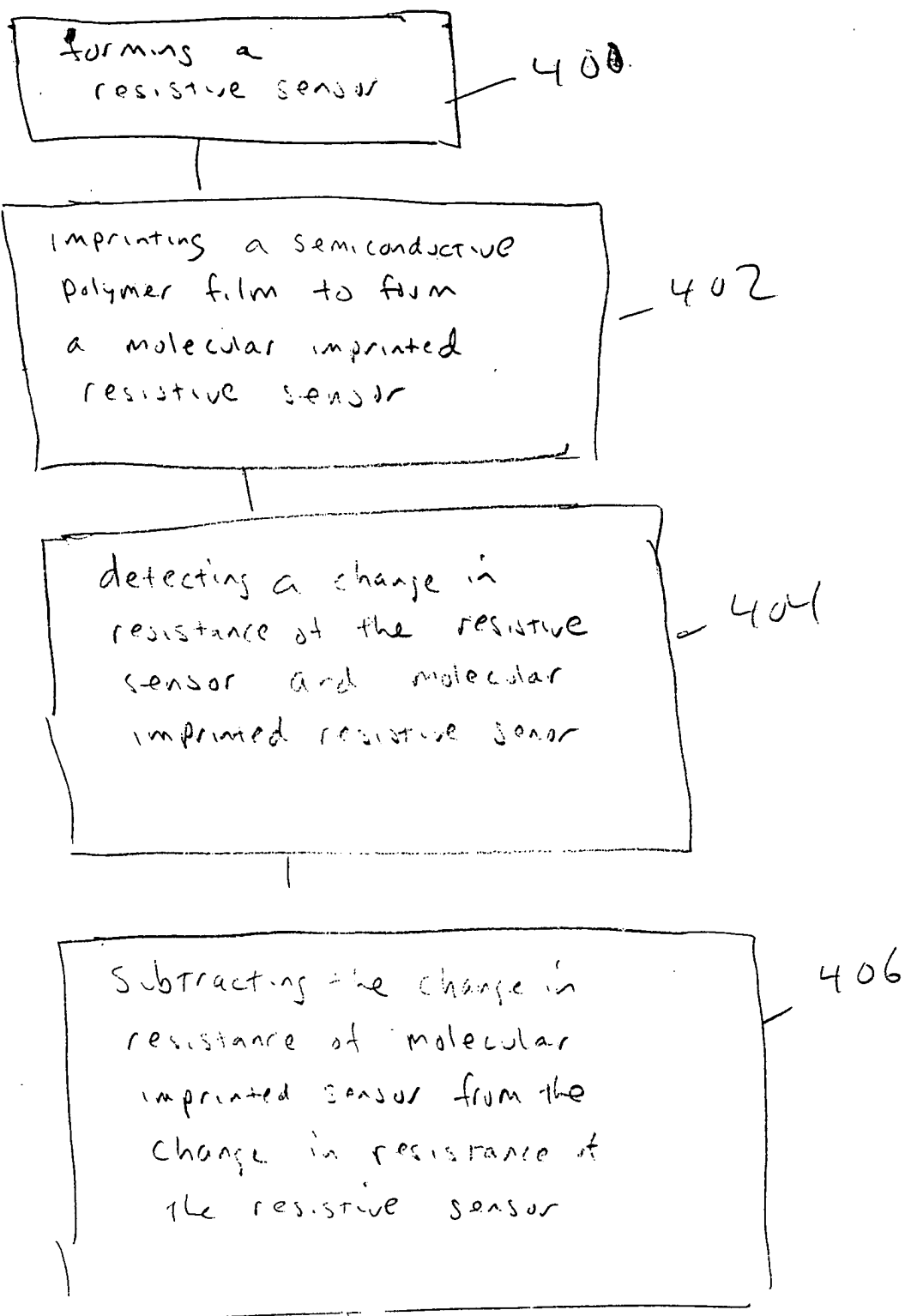


Fig 10